

AMARILLO MAN AND HIS WIFE APPROVE

INTERESTING STORY COVERING PERIOD OF FIFTEEN YEARS BY HOME PEOPLE

Mr. and Mrs. Baker, of 107 Van Buren street, gave some things to say about Plant Juice.

Mr. Baker suffered for fifteen years with rheumatism and tried everything he heard of without getting relief, for about the same length of time Mr. Baker suffered from aggravated kidney trouble, the past four or five years this has greatly disturbed her rest at night, she also suffered with stomach trouble, loss of appetite and other distressing symptoms. Mr. Baker says, "his rheumatism has almost disappeared and he feels like a different man, better than he has for years. Mrs. Baker's kidney trouble has almost entirely left her, she does not have to get up nights, sleeps soundly and her appetite is a marvel."

Plant Juice is the world's latest and best tonic, it eradicates all poisons from the system thus relieving rheumatism and kidney trouble, it restores the deranged organs to their normal condition, for all ailments of the stomach, liver and kidneys there is nothing so good as Plant Juice, try it, Thompson sells it.

The members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of the Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners are about to vote on a plan of solidification, which it is hoped will dispose of a jurisdictional question which has caused much annoyance in years past.

To The Young Expectant Mother

Women of Experience Advise the Use of Mother's Friend.

There is a certain degree of trepidation in the minds of most women in regard to the subject of motherhood. The longing to



passes is often contradicted by the inherent fear of a period of distress.

But there need be no such dread in view of the fact that we have a most noble remedy in which we can trust—Mother's Friend.

This is an external application that has a wonderful influence and controls even the muscular tissues of the abdomen.

By its daily use the muscles, cords, tendons and ligaments are strengthened and the slightest strain there is no pain, no nausea, no nervousness; what was dreaded as a severe physical ordeal becomes a calm, serene joy and anticipation that its influence is far-reaching.

Our foremost teachers of hygiene are striving to drill into the minds of the present generation.

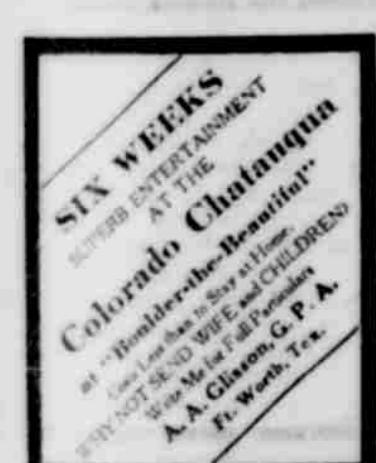
In almost every community there are women who have given birth to them, they are the ones that recovered quickly, recovered their health and strength to thus provide over families destined by every rule of physiology and the history of success full and happy lives to repeat the story of great achievement.

Mother's Friend is prepared after the formula of a noted family doctor by the Bradford Regulator Co., 130 Lamar Ridge.

Write them for their instructive book to expectant mothers. You will find Mother's Friend on sale by all drug stores at \$1.00 a bottle.

In every home where there is a baby there should also be a bottle of McGEE'S BABY ELIXIR. It may be needed at any time to correct sour stomach, wind colic, diarrhoea or summer complaint. It is a wholesome remedy, contains no opium, morphine or injurious drugs of any kind. Price 25c and 50c per bottle. Sold by L. O. Thompson & Co.

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BOND AMENDMENT VIEW EXPRESSED

OPINIONS OF HON. C. H. WALKER AND W. H. WRIGHT WITH REGARD TO PASSAGE.

The News presents herewith two opposing views of the constitutional amendment, providing for issuance of bonds for the enlargement and maintenance of the state's chief educational institutions, which will be voted on July 19 by the citizens of Texas.

One is by Hon. C. H. Walker, of Dalhart, member of the Texas Legislature from the Amarillo district during the last session, opposing the amendment, the other by W. H. Wright of Plemmons, endorsing it.

(W. H. WRIGHT.)

PLEMMONS, Texas, June 27.—During the recent session of the State Legislature the subject of dismantling the Agricultural and Mechanical College at College Station was discussed pros and cons in the capital city, and since then there has been added controversy over the proposed amendment to the state constitution to be voted on soon which the advocates of the A. and M. construe as a weapon to combine the various correlated educational institutions and situated them at Austin.

President Moses of the State University at Austin recently ventilated the matter and proved the assertion made by the A. and M. supporters that the amendment if passed would work grave hardship on the tax-payers, to be absolutely groundless.

President Moses is a public-spirited gentleman, farseeing in scope of the educational interests of the state, and understands through his keen perception just what should be resorted to in order to maintain the integrity of our great public institutions of learning and provide for the phenomenally increasing matriculation from year to year. The dissension which has been aroused over the proposed amendment to the constitution is a puerile effort upon the part of promoters of Bryan and the Brazos bottoms and of alumni of treasured memories. They are in enabling act a means whereby the corporation of our schools may be more applicable by amalgamation of the various institutions at Austin. It is really Austin that they fight instead of the State University's tendency to be monopolistic of educational buildings.

The Brazos bottoms offer unexcelled opportunities to the two agriculturalists. The A. and M. seems from all appearances to be centrally located and accessible to the major part of the state population. But there are counteracting disadvantages in connection with the location which seem to pressurize removal of the main body of students of agriculture from that institution. The Brazos bottoms are at best unhealthy. The lands are subject to overflow. The school is practically isolated from other state institutions. The school should be more closely correlated with the other departments of our educational system. And just now agitation has begun for the removal of the department at Bryan to Austin. Disaster in the form of conflagrations and in other lack of discipline and in matches has been time and again repeated, proving beyond a shadow of a doubt that the supervision by the board has been futile and pusillanimous by reason of the apparent segregation of the institution from the main department at Austin. Beyond doubt the various deflections at that school during the past few years has had a very serious effect upon the patronage that it would have obtained had conditions been more normal.

The University at Austin is the most splendid institution in the state. It has many departments that are intended to provide practical and complete instruction in the various crafts. There is no good reason why the agricultural and mechanical departments of this school should be removed far down in the Brazos bottoms away from the refining influences of life and in no relation with the main departments. Austin is a healthful city, centrally located, surrounded by a very fertile country whose yield of cotton by the acre is not surpassed by any other county. The agricultural department might be removed to Austin and the supervision which would then be jointly over it with the other departments would be more practical and beneficial. The students of all the various departments would then be in relation and the board of supervision could more accurately and precisely transact their vigilance over them. As science of agriculture advances by sweeps and makes the call "back to the farm" more appealing and persuasive the agricultural department of our institution will demand probably more additional structures than any of the other departmental courses. It would be feasible under such exigency to construct the second agricultural school at Austin, allowing the college station plant to cater for the enrollment of the Brazos bottoms and other contiguous territories.

The State of Texas is the greatest state in the Union. More than this it must in time have an institution of learning which will be adequate to

accommodate all students who may seek admission to it. With the steadily increasing population the demands made upon it will be enormous and the amounts of funds necessary to maintain and promote it will be prodigious. But as the stability of any great commonwealth lies in its educational and religious forces there should not be allowed to rise in the breast of any loyal Texan a flagrant feeling against the limit on taxation of properties to undertake the consummation of our great educational and industrial interests. The future of Texas is solely reliant upon these adjuncts. If we as a state are to maintain a policy of being reactionary we might as well bid farewell to future prosperity. As the demands of the age increase, more scientific means of teaching are evolved, new machinery in our instructional occupational schools are ushered in—we must make way for their acceptance.

At Austin the State of Texas has as fine an institution as there is in the United States. The immensity of this school is hardly known outside of those directly benefited but it is nevertheless training young men for honor positions. As an illustration the civil engineering department invariably supplies positions of high standing to all of its graduates upon completion of their studies, this department being always besieged by great engineering promoters for likely men for work in the commercial world. The law department is fully equipped and turning out some of the ablest men in the United States, such as Postmaster General Albert Sidney Burleson. The engineering department has gained a great reputation for sending out men of practical knowledge and capacity. The electrical engineering department is furnishing Texas and the world with thoroughly educated artisans and artificers of the electrical world. The same may be said about the agricultural and mechanical departments of the state at Bryan and the famous medical department at Galveston.

When we begin an exhaustive examination of the latent power in our young generation which must be instructed somewhere to fill their niches in the world's wall of advancement, we find that Texas must not stand stock still in the race. As stated in a preceding paragraph Texas will gain in population and wealth. The state board of control of the schools should have all reasonable support and government of the school and university affairs of this state. Most of the generally accepted plans for advancement of the state must take a back seat when compared with our educational institutions. Every parent should study the agricultural and mechanical departments of the state. He should vote for the amendment to be submitted in July in order to show that he stands for higher education and for more accommodations for the increasing matriculation from year to year. The fact of the removal of the agricultural and mechanical departments from Bryan should not be performed as performing any vital part in the amendment, for the simple reason that no matter where these departments may be situated, the men who have them under supervision understand the peculiar conditions which complicate the system as at present instituted and scrupulously guard against errors which may decrease the efficiency and high standing of these national assets. Every one has come to regard the past deflections from discipline at A. and M. as utterly reprehensible. And every one has been informed of the peculiarity of the confederations which have bereft us of stately and imposing structures which were without proper fire protection which might have been gained at Austin by the central system of fire protection. In a word, the voter should vote to increase efficiency and not to participate in any agitation over situations.

Dalhart, Texas, June 27.—Editor News—I have just read with a great degree of interest your editorial remarks in reference to Joint Resolution No. 18, proposing amendments to Sections 49 and 52, Article 3 of the Constitution.

In the outset let me say that as a member of the House I voted for the resolution, as did all the other members with only four or five exceptions. In the closing days of a busy session there is little opportunity to find the nigger in the wood pile," even though one hunts day and night, and it is a known fact that such measures are invariably held out until the closing hours and then railroaded. I think it safe to say that if it were possible to bring this resolution to a vote at the called session in July, four-fifths of the membership of the House would oppose it, as the "nigger" has been discovered.

In voting for this resolution we were of the opinion that we were taking steps to put the state university and the A. and M. College on a safe and sane basis, but I want to venture the prediction that if the amendment carries at the election on July 19, in less than two years an A. and M. College will be built at Austin as a department of the University and state aid to the A. and M. College at Bryan will be withdrawn, which will mean the abandonment of

(Continued on Page Four)

Fishing on the Dwina



RUSSIAN COAST SCENE

HERE were six of us four men and two women, all bare legged, the men with their trousers rolled up well above the knees, the women in short underpetticoats. We sat in a large boat with two oars and moved merrily over the little waves. On board there were fifty yards of netting, a basket of black bread and pickled cod, a kettle and a pot, two park bags to contain the fish, and one or two heavy down-in-jackets to put on if the night should be very cold. The men were idle, the women rowed. I hauled our water now and then, for we looked badly, and there is nothing more unpleasant than to have one's food and clothes splashed with brine, a writer in the London Evening Standard says.

There was a little conversation.

"Why is it so much fish comes up the Dwina this season of the year?"

"A long drive." "A long drive."

"If they didn't come up it would be bad for us."

"God leads the fish to chase them, so that the poor soul shall not starve."

That is true. Glory be to Thee, O Lord!"

The women discussed whether the tide was coming in or going out. They agreed that if the tide were still coming in we should catch nothing but "spitties," meaning thereby very little fish or nothing at all. We all hoped that the tide had turned.

Casting Nets on the Dwina.

By 5 o'clock we reached the shore of a Dwina island drawn in on the sand and prepared to tackle our first cast into the depths. The nets, fifty yards long and ten feet wide, were much entangled and the stone weights attached all along the bottom did not make unraveling the easier. We spent an hour extricating the stones and the corks and repairing the big rents through which in their imagination the women already saw our finest fish leaping. Attached to the four extreme corners of the casting were long ropes.

These were the pulling ropes. Ira's son and Ira took a pair of these and the two women took the lines ready netting on board and rowed out upon the water, throwing out the tackle as fast as we traveled, so that there was a long tail of corks and rope stretching behind us to the shore, where the other two held their ends. The women rowed, I helped to throw out the nets.

When we had reached a convenient point we turned the boat and rowed back to the shore, making the floating line of corks and rope into a half circle. Once on the shore we took out our ends of the rope and pulled. Young Ira and Ira also pulled; one of the women went over to help them. The nets were very heavy and yielded very slowly to our tugging, so heavy that one might have thought that they in closed all the fish of the sea. As a matter of fact, it was the river that resisted us and not the drift. We wound the ropes round our bodies and lay back and dragged like caeciles the net up.

At 3 it was cold, and we finished our fishing and built a brushwood bonfire on the beach. It crackled, smoked and flamed, scorched our bare legs, but warmed not our bodies. Yet the tea was good.

The sky was full of the prediction of morning, and while we sat warming ourselves at the fire the great heat bringer himself was rising to our service. The last red of sunset seemed to have vanished, and the two twilights were mingled. We went down to put our tackle aboard. Then came a wonderful period—the lighting up of the dawn, when the sun rose over the black forest, changing all the pine tops to fire embroidery. The vision was splendid, and we stopped winding up the net at the water edge on the crisp wet sand and looked to the east and to the light beams. Between the tree-horizon and the zenith was a bed of roses.

As usual we drew in the nets slowly and heavily and approached one another, and then stood hopeful, but ready to be disappointed, watching the finale. On this occasion we saw big fish swimming about, trying to

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